

Government Collaboration Panel:
**Keys to Overcoming Global
Food Security Challenges**

**An International (Research &) Development,
Geospatial Information Needs Perspective**

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USDA-FAS *“Global Food Security Challenges:
Monitoring Earth Resources Summit”*

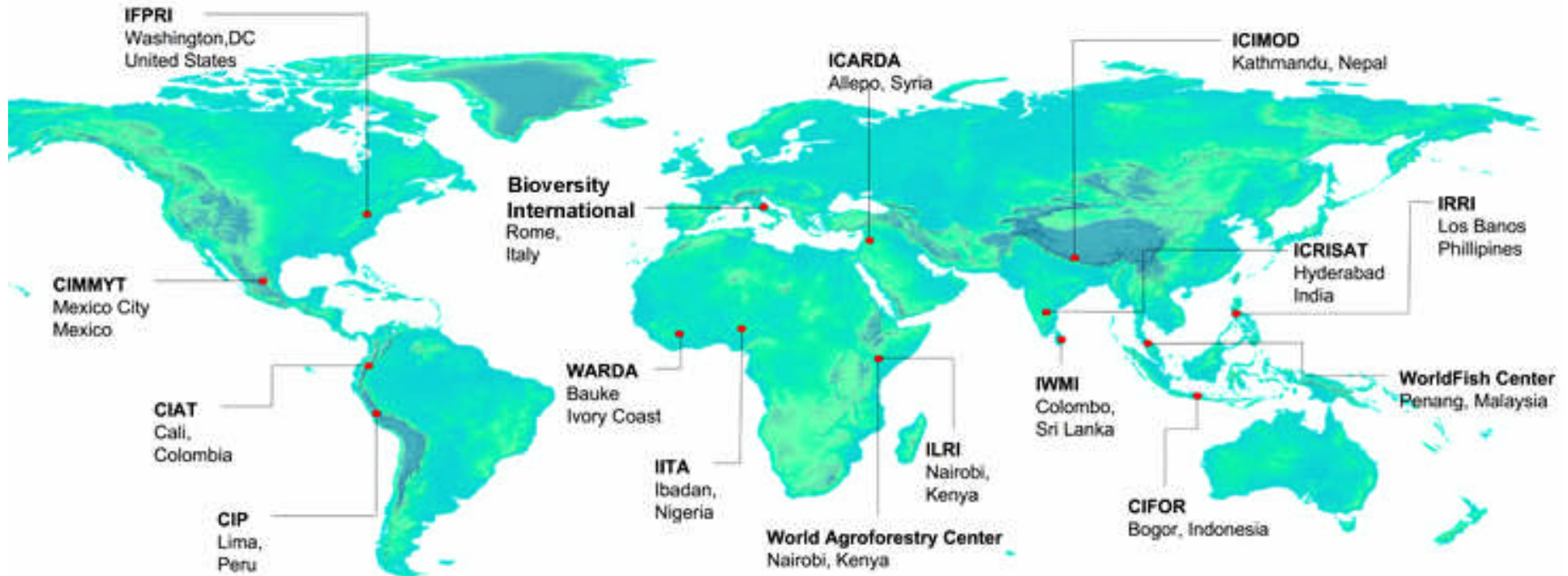
April 22, 2009

Ronald Reagan International Convention Center, Washington DC

Overview

- ▶ The international agricultural R4D community
- ▶ The key, escalating role of monitoring earth resources in improving the effectiveness of agricultural development and humanitarian strategies, policies, and investments
- ▶ An urgent plea for continued and increased support and partnership in monitoring earth resources for agricultural development purposes as a major contribution to accelerating and enhancing humanitarian, economic growth & security outcomes

Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)



- > 2,000 scientists
- 100 countries
- > US\$500 million p.a. for agricultural R4D
- Alliance of 64 governments, private foundations, and international and regional organizations.

www.cgiar.org



INTERNATIONAL FOOD
POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE
sustainable solutions for ending hunger and poverty

- ▶ **IFPRI's Mission**

To Provide Policy Solutions That Reduce Poverty and End Hunger and Malnutrition

- ▶ **2009 Budget US\$57M**

- ▶ **301 staff members**

(DC based, 84 senior research staff, 25 are out-posted, mainly in SSA)

www.ifpri.org

The Global Food Crisis: **Responses**

IFPRI work on to the The Global Food (& Financial) Crisis: Diagnosis & Proposed Responses

The World Food Situation: New Driving Forces & Required Actions. Food Policy Report. December 2007.

Global Food Crises: Monitoring & Assessing Impact to Inform Policy Response. Food Policy Report. September 2008.

Food and Financial Crises: Implications for Agriculture and the Poor. December 2008.

When Speculation Matters. Issue Brief. February 2009.

Implementing Physical and Virtual Food Reserves to Protect the Poor & Prevent Market Failure. Issue Brief. February 2009.

Policy Responses NOT to Choose to Deal with High Prices

Not:

- **Export stops (starving your neighbor)**
- **Food subsidies for vocal middle class**
- **Slow change in outdated production control policies**
- **Continued public underinvestment in agriculture productivity increases**
- **Exclusion of agriculture from climate change mitigation strategies**

Policy Responses to Surging Biofuel Demand

Global trade regime with transparent biofuel standards

Criteria to internalize all + & - effects of biofuels

- 1. Slow down on biofuels with inappropriate technology and at the wrong locations (because of environment and the poor)**
- 2. Accelerate agriculture productivity investments and R&D broadly and in appropriate biofuels**

Pro-poor Responses to Adapt to and Mitigate High Food Prices

1. Developed countries

- Eliminate agricultural trade barriers,
- expand / re-visit aid priorities for agriculture and rural services, incl. social protection

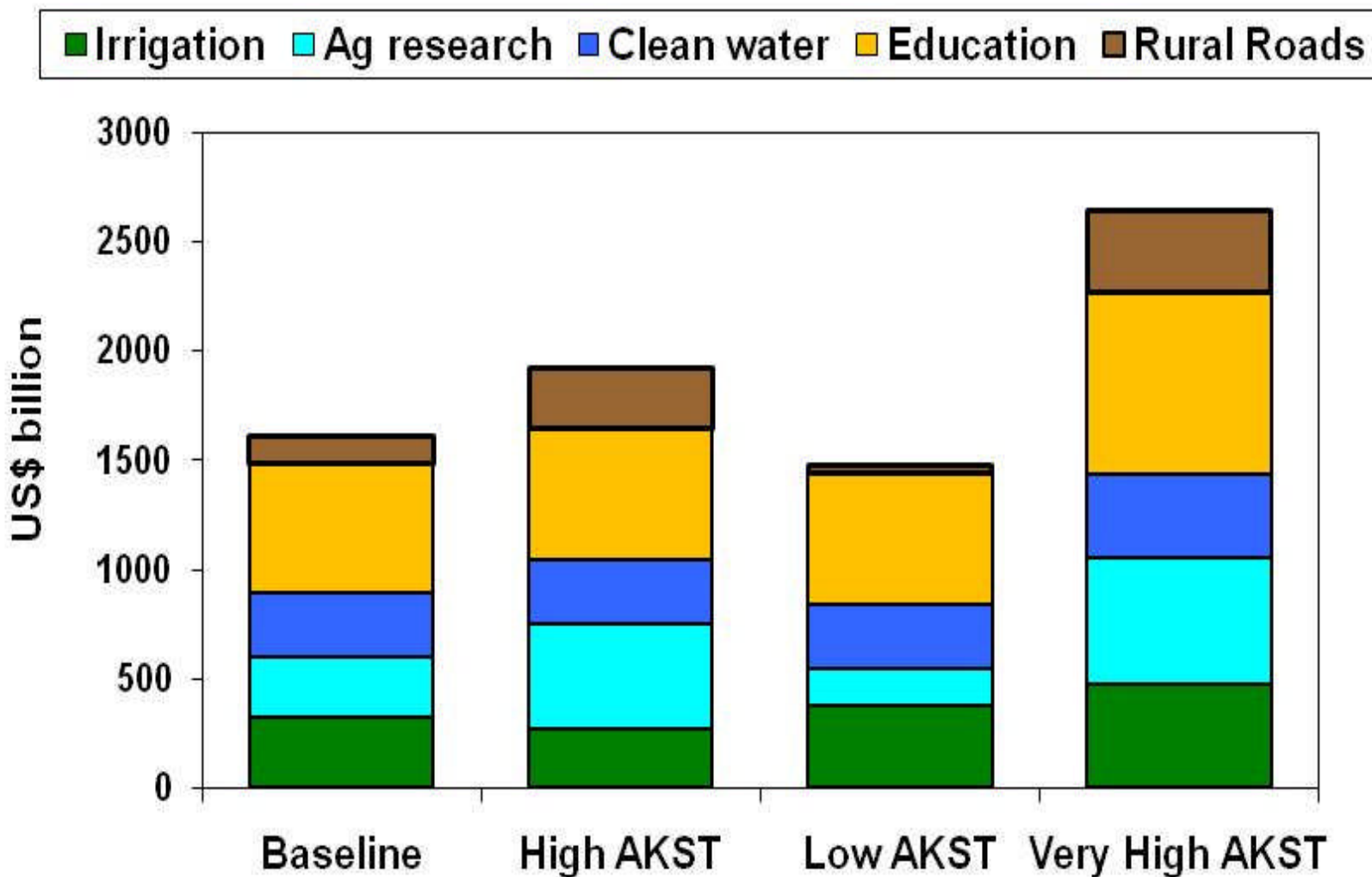
2. Developing countries

- Increase investment in agriculture, rural infrastructure and market access for small farmers
- Expand social protection (rural and urban) for the poorest

3. Science and Technology (CGIAR and NARS)

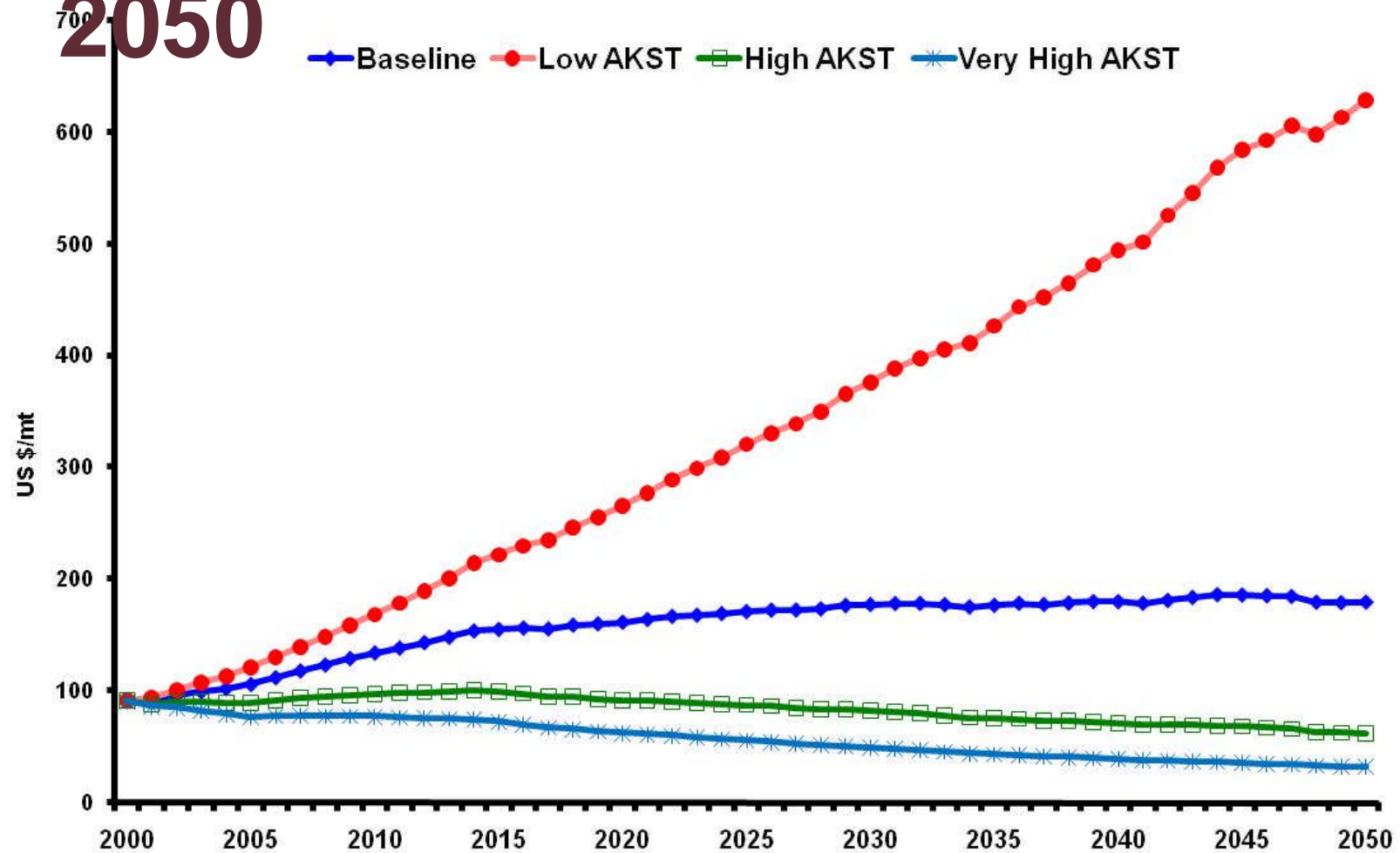
- Facilitate production response by agriculture science- and technology-based solutions (China, India, Africa)

Some Alternate Investment Scenarios



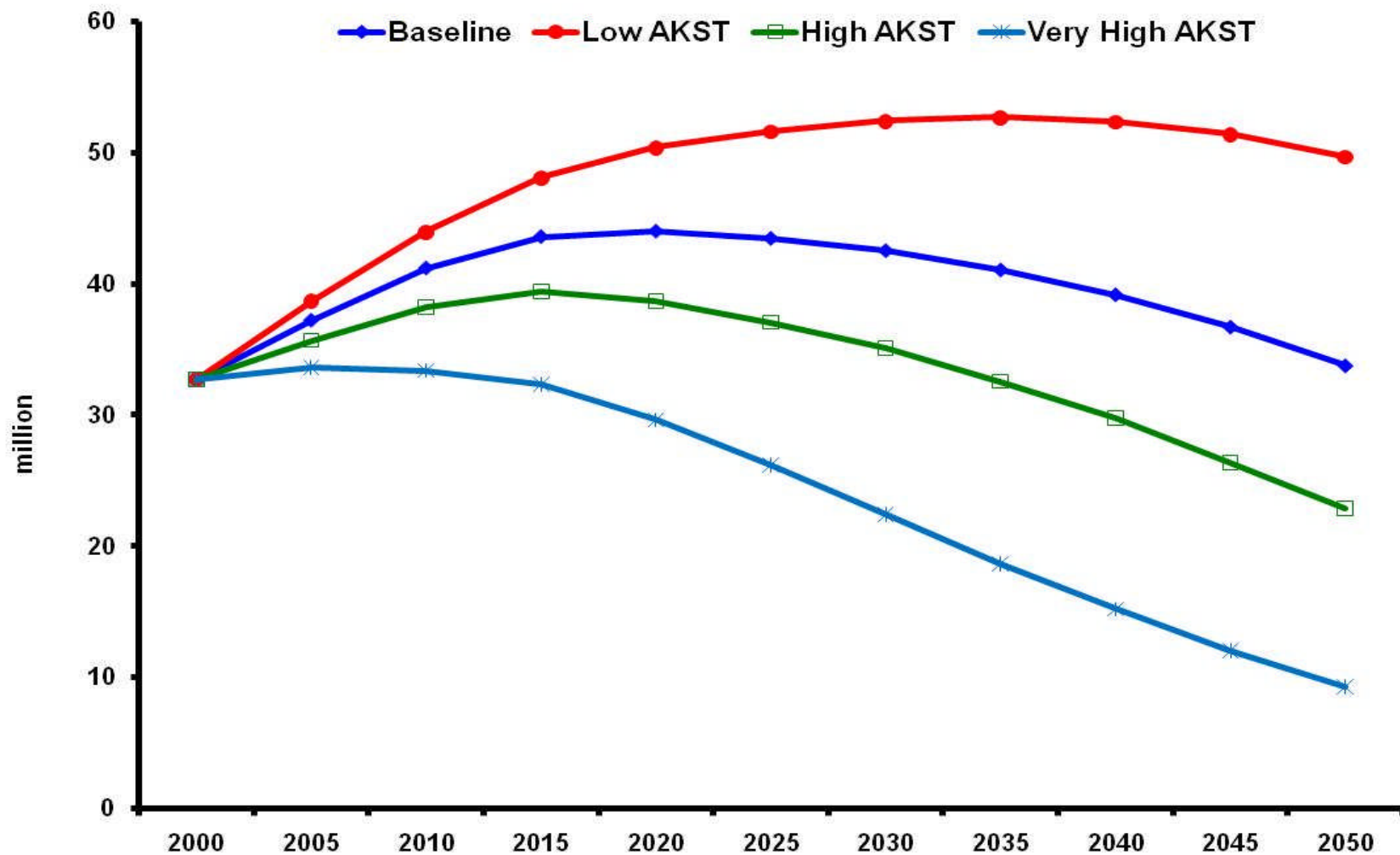
Source: IFPRI IMPACT simulations, April 2008
for the International Ag. Assessment (IAASTD)

Global Maize Price, 2000-2050



Source: IFPRI IMPACT simulations, April 2008

Malnourished Children in Sub-Saharan Africa, 2000-2050



Source: IFPRI IMPACT simulations, April 2008

